

**Amendments to the Specification:**

(Underline indicates text inserted, Strike-through indicates text deleted)

**Please replace the second full paragraph on page 7 (as amended November 20, 2001) with the following rewritten paragraph:**

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an isolated nucleic acid (polynucleotide) which encodes for the mature polypeptide having the deduced amino acid sequence of Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:2) or for the mature polypeptide encoded by the cDNA in the plasmid ~~of the clone~~ deposited under the terms of the Budapest Treaty as ATCC Deposit No. 97181 on Jun. 1, 1995, at the American Type Culture Collection Patent Depository, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas VA 20110-2209.

**Please replace the last paragraph section on page 37 (under the heading for Example 1) with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The DNA sequence encoding human amine receptor, ~~ATCC # \_\_\_\_\_~~ ATCC Deposit No. 97181, is initially amplified using PCR oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the 5' and 3' end sequences of the processed amine receptor nucleic acid sequence (minus the signal peptide sequence). Additional nucleotides corresponding to amine receptor gene are added to the 5' and 3' sequences respectively. The 5' oligonucleotide primer has the sequence 5' CGGAATTCCTUATGAGAGCTGTCTTCATC 3' (SEQ ID No. 3) contains an EcoRI restriction enzyme site followed by 18 nucleotides of human amine receptor coding sequence starting from the presumed terminal amino acid of the processed protein. The 3' sequence 5' CGGAAGCTTCGTCATTCTTGGTACAAATCAAC 3' (SEQ ID No. 4) contains complementary sequences to an HindIII site and is followed by 18 nucleotides of the human amine receptor gene. The restriction enzyme sites correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the bacterial expression vector pQE-9 (Qiagen, Inc. Chatsworth, CA). pQE-9 encodes antibiotic resistance (Amp<sup>r</sup>), a bacterial origin of replication (ori), an IPTG-regulatable promoter operator (P/O), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a 6-His tag and restriction enzyme sites. pQE-9 is then digested with HindIII and EcoRI. The amplified sequences are ligated into pQE-9 and are inserted in frame with the sequence encoding for the histidine tag and the RBS. The ligation mixture is then used to transform *E. coli* strain M15/rep 4 (Qiagen,

**Please replace the last paragraph section on page 42 (in Example 3) with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The DNA sequence encoding Human amine receptor, ATCC # \_\_\_\_\_ ATCC Deposit No. 97181, is constructed by PCR using two primers: the 5' primer 5' GTCCAAGCTTGCCACCATGAGAGCTGTCTTCATC 3' (SEQ ID No. 7) contains a HindIII site followed by 18 nucleotides of Human amine receptor coding sequence starting from the initiation codon; the 3' sequence 5' CTAGCTCGAGTCAAGCGTAGTCTGGGACGTCGTATGGGTAGCATTCTTGGTACAAATCAAC 3' (SEQ ID No. 8) contains complementary sequences to an XhoI site, translation stop codon, HA tag and the last 18 nucleotides of the Human amine receptor coding sequence (not including the stop codon). Therefore, the PCR product contains a HindIII site, human amine receptor coding sequence followed by HA tag fused in frame, a translation termination stop codon next to the HA tag, and an HindIII site. The PCR amplified DNA fragment and the vector, pcDNAI/Amp, are digested with HindIII and XhoI restriction enzymes and ligated. The ligation mixture is